NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CANTICULARLY ENQUESTED TO SHAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejec. I communications. ADVENTISEMENTS researced energy day: advertisements in-serted in the WERKLY HERLALD, FAMILY HERLAD, and in the Coliferate and European Editions. JOB PRINTING executed with neutross, heapness and des-nick.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- NATIONAL GUARD

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 846 Broadway.-IRISHMAN II

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-FANCHON

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Bon Boy. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWLY, -PUTNAM-BALK

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-DARNIEY-SPIRIT OF

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 485 Broadway.-King Re-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.
Nort-Living Whalk, &c., at all hours.—Mongues.
Seven Clears—Hongay Milkman, Afternoon and Eve BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopla.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.-MMR D AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 446 Broadway.-Songs NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DEAWING PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- Songs, Dances

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

New York, Monday, June 30, 186%,

THE SITUATION.

The news which we publish to-day from before Richmond, although somewhat ambiguous, and evidently curtailed under the censorship of the War Department, is indicative of some important movements on the peninsula. A grand military triumph is announced, and the fall of Richmond is confidently predicted. All details are shut off from us, for some good reason no doubt. Generals Jackson, Price and Beauregard were said to be in Richmond, and a rumor prevailed in the camp of the rebels on Thursday that Jackson had turned the right wing of Gen. McClellan's army, but there is no confirmation of any such story. The rumors circulated vesterday that General McClellan's army had met with a reverse are entirely untrue. Everything in his command goes on steadily and favorably. The publication of the details of operations going on in front of Richmond is not considered by the War Department consistent with the public interest, and, therefore, they are withheld for the present. That important events have transpired within the past few days on the peninsula is not improbable, and in addition to these there are other movements on foot which indicate that the crisis of the rebellion has arrived, and that the government is determined to inaugurate vigorous measures to carry out certain new plans of the President, and with this view consultations of the leading mer of the country are about to be held in this city im mediately-probably to-day or to-morrow-which, no doubt, will result in the adoption of measures that will bring this rebellion to a speedy close.

The remarkable military events which have lately characterized the progress of our arms are not only of themselves highly important as tending to settle our domestic difficulties, but they are calculated to strengthen in a permanent manner the military and naval power of the country, and to inspire confidence in the public mind as to the ability of the government, not alone to sustain itself, but to meet successfully the machinations of European Powers should they be rash enough to

The clergy of Tennessee are obstinately rebel lions, with the exception of the priesthood of the Catholic Church, who are devotedly loval to the Union. The teading olergymen of the Methodist and Baptist persuasions refused to take the oath of allegiance at the conference in Nashville, and many of them were sent to the Penitentiary as impenitent rehele

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are three European steamships due at American ports to-day. One of these, should she arrive first, will bring news five days later than that received by the Arabia. The vessels sailed from British ports in the following order, viz:-

Stanship. Day of Sailing. From. For.
Tout.nia. June 18. Southampton. New York
City of Baltimore. June 19. Queenstown. New York
Anglo-Saxon. June 20. Londonderry Quebe.
The United States steam transports Virginia Captain Snyder, and Jersey Blue, Captain Jacks way, arrived last evening, the former from Wash ington, D. C., and the latter from Newbern. The bring no news. The Jersey Blue brings a few pas

sengers, principally soldiers on furlough. Our loss at the battle of James Island, S. C.

 Killed.
 85

 Wounded.
 472

 Missing.
 128

A large proportion of those reported missing were undoubtedly killed and left on the field. Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton has beer compelled by sickness to leave his command at Corinth, and he is now on his way to this city. It

was necessary to carry him on board a steamboat

at Pittsburg Landing on a litter. The Adjutant General of New Hampshire, in general order, says there are no sinecure offices to be disposed of in the Ninth regiment of that State. No person will be commissioned unless he has per-formed actual labor in recruiting and forwarding the organization of the regiment. The men are t

be armed with Windsor rifles and sabre bayonets. The War Department has released from Camp Douglas, Chicago, the following named rebel su geons :- Drs. Martin, Dupree, Saudek, Crowell Caldwell, Taliefore, McDowell, Driver, Redwood Oliver, Johnson, Kennedy, Felton, Foxey, Elkin,

Greenlee, Williams, Rothrock and Bolan. Jayhawker Jennison, of Kansas, who wa strongly recommended by General Hunter and the nists in Congress for a brigadier generalship, has written a letter explaining the reaso that he does not go into service. He says he enlisted to crush slavery, and when the government | bered?

adopts that policy he will be again a soldier, and until that time he will remain a citizen. Jennison thinks he has been the subject of persecution, because the government would not permit him and Jim Lane to go largely into the nigger stealing

George Brier, a deserter from the Third Virginia rebel cavalry, into which regiment he had been mpressed, enlisted in the Eleventh New Jersey regiment on Friday last at Newark. He served he rebels about eight months before a chance

ffered for escape.

The remains of Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., who tied of a wound received during the engagement pefore Memphis, were buried in Laurel Hill Ceme ery, Philadelphia, on Friday last.

The Legislature of the embryo State of Descret now Utah Territory, has elected to the United States Senate William H. Hooper and George J. Cannon. What are the politics of these gentlem we are unable to say, but believe they are far from being of the Vallandigham stamp. The Legisla ture also elected the following State officers:-Secretary of State, David H. Wells; Treasurer David O. Calder; Auditor, William Clayton; Attorney General, Aurelius Miner; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Elias Smith: Associate Jus tices, Zerubabel Snow and Seth M. Blair.

The negro boy who was recently spirited away to Canada by the abolitionists of Detroit, unde the idea that he was a fugitive slave, was kidna ped from Hon. Daniel Mace, of Lafayette, formerly a member of Congress from Indiana. The boy was born of free parents, and had been bound to Mr. Mace until he became of age.

The salt company of Syracuse, New York, has advanced the price of salt thirteen cents per bushel,

to cover the government tax.

Col. Charles Doubleday, of the Second Ohio cavalry, formerly in command of Fort Scott, Kansas, has resigned his commission. Col. Doubleday is a cousin of Brigadier General Doubleday, who was in Fort Sumter during the attack on it by the rebels. He is an old soldier, and was Walker's Commissary General in his Nicaragua filibustering

The warm weather appears to have set in in earn est and permanently. The heat on the last two days has been most oppressive, the thermometer getting almost up to the nineties, and promising to stick to that unpleasant upward tendency for some time to come. The appearance of things yesterday was decidedly dog-dayish. Everybody was in sweat, and lumbered along the streets half dead and alive. Shady spots were at a premium. Straw hats, white pants, light coats and no coats at all were "all the go," while umbrellas and parasols were also brought into requisition very extensively While sweltering away up here North as such as uncomfortable rate, one can easily imagine what our poor soldiers must be suffering down in Dixle. The Central Park was well attended yesterday

during the early part of the day; but owing to the ntense heat of the afternoon the number of visitors at that time was not so large as usual. The new arbor to be erected on the concourse or ter. race is fast approaching completion, and the foundation for the pagoda, or new music stand, has been laid. Both will, when finished, prove attraction

and ornaments to the Park.

Rev. Mr. Green, a colored clergyman from Maryland, who served half of a term of ten years to which he was sentenced in the Maryland penitentiary, preached last evening at the Shiloh and stated that he had been imprisoned for reading a book. Mr. Green then addressed the audience detailing to them how he had been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment because he was one of a body of men formed into an association for correspondence with the North relative to slavery. Having been imprisoned for five years, he was r leased through the influence of petitions, on pro-mising to go to Canada, and he now appealed to the audience to give him pecuniary assistance to enable him to proceed to Canada. A collection was taken up for this purpose.

Some of the finest wheatfields to be found in

Virginia are in the Shenandoah valley. It is said it is the intention of the secession farmers in the valley, if the Union forces retain possession of that section, to burn their crops, instead of harvesting them. They will probably change their ninds when the grain is ripe.

The exports of breadstuffs from this port to Eu-

rope during the last week were 533,318 bushels of grain and 24,479 barrels of flour.

Stocks were steady on Saturday, without much activity 105%. Money was in demand at 5 a 6 per cent. The gold export of the day was nearly three millions. The sual trade tables for the week will be found in the noney article.

The cotton market was again firmer and higher Saturday, with sales of about 1,500 bales, closing at 35 %c. a 39c. for middling uplands, chiefly at the inside figure-Fine qualities were measurably out of market, whi supplies of all kinds were extremely light. Flour was less buoyant and active, and, owing to higher freights and some concession in foreign exchange, the common and medium grades of State and Western were easier, while the higher class of extra brands were unchanged. Wheat was heavy and fell of from 1c. to 2c. per bushel, while the sales were to fair extent. Corn was also easier, with sales of old West ern mixed, in store, at 53 %c. a 55c. and 56c. for winter yellow. Fork was in fair demand at steady prices, wit ales of mess at \$11 25, and of prime at \$8 75 a \$8 87 % hds. There was some movement in coffee, and sales o 3,000 a 7,000 bags of Rio were made on private terms Freights were firmer, and wheat was taken to Liverpoo in bulk and bags at 11d. Flour was reported at 3s. a 3s. id. Rates were also firm to London.

THE NEGROES OF OLD VIRGINIA.-The Fredericksburg (Va.) Christian Banner of the 24th of April says that in that quarter of Old Virginia "the stampede of negroes continues with in creased numbers;" that on "last Thursday one hundred and fifty crossed over to the north side of the Rappahannock river;" that "they are going, going, and will soon all be gone; and the editor strongly denounces all this as the work of "the demon of secession, and secessionists feel it, and are drinking the bitter cup to the very dregs." All this is very true; and from these facts it is apparent that if our abolition disorganizers will only let this thing of slavery alone the workings of this war will remove it as fast as is consistent with the safety of both races in the South from the hazards of an exterminating work of slaughter between

THE MAN TO BAG THEM .- A great deal has been said about bagging Stonewall Jackson after his raid down the valley of the Shenandoah Banks, Fremont and McDowell have been all trying to do it. But the man to bag them first and Jackson after is General Pope, who so dis. tinguished himself in the campaign in Central Missouri, then in capturing New Madrid and Island No. 10, and afterwards in his sharp skirmishing with Beauregard at Corinth, and his successful pursuit and capture of a large portion of the rebel army after its retreat. Pope will make the fire fly in the valley of the Shenandoah.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS DESERTING AND TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.-We learn by an extract from a Memphis paper, published in another column, that in that city there is a complete rush to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that two-thirds of those who took it were Confederate soldiers. Are not the days of Jeff. Davis' kingdom num-

The Personal Liberty bill in Wisconsin has been repealed. It was a contrivance by which the authority of a law of Congress for the res toration of fugitive slaves was set at nought, United States on which the law was founded rendered null and void. It set up a claim of 'liberty, fraternity, equality" for negroes, and provided for an organized resistance, under the color of a State law, to the rights of white men in sister States. Bills of this kind, which passed in some ten or eleven Northern States, under the agitation and malign influence of the radicals were attended with the worst consequence They produced heartburnings and bitterness in the Southern States which prepared the way for the designs of the secessionists, and of which they adroitly took advantage in order to fan the flame of disunion kindled at the North by abolition hands.

The repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. which had dragged down white men to the level of an inferior race, is an omen of good for the Union. It is like the dove bearing back to Noah's ark from the waste of waters the olive ranch, in token that the flood had subsided and that there was hope for man. The country has been deluged for upwards of a year with fraternal blood. The act of Wisconsin is the holding out of the olive branch to the South, and an invitation to lay down its arms and return to the protection afforded by the constitution, whose guarantees Wisconsin will hence. forward respect. Had the Southern States, instead of being guilty of the suicidal folly of resorting to arms for redress of past grievances, and for security against future ills, trusted to the justice, patriotism and Union principles of the men of the North, the revolutionary abolitionists would have been long since crushed by public opinion, and the South would have een saved the devastation and horrors of war. An appeal to the sword was just what the radicals wanted. It was playing into their hands and paralyzing the friends of Southern rights. The people of the South fell into the trap laid for them by the fanatics and harpies at the North, who fomented war for the double purpose of plundering the nation and of carrying out visionary and utopian ideas of negro equality. The conservative portion of the people could neither permit anarchy nor disunion, and hence they identified themselves with the war for the very purpose of defeating the Satanic purpose of the abolitionists, which was to effect a permanent separation between North and South, or to degrade sovereign States of the Union to the position of conquered provinces, deprived of local self-governmentthe vital principle of the American system for two hundred and fifty years. Wisconsin has nobly come forward to vindicate that principle by undoing the evil work which she perpotrated in a moment of misguided passion. It is the beginning of a new era-the dawn of a conservative reaction setting in at the great West, which was never fanatical at heart.

The same returning sense of reason, the same healthy spirit, has recently been developed in Illinois, and we have no doubt that it will extend over the whole West, and that the East, catching the happy contagion, will extinguish the last spark of the baleful fires of fanaticism which have been lighted up among us by political incendiaries. In Illinois a new constitution has just been submitted to the people. The majority of the convention which framed it was democratic; but the radical republicans, by misrepresentations, induced the people to vote against it as a whole. Some of its most important provisions, however, were submitted voted upon separately, and triumphantly carried, and now stand the fundamental law of the State. Among these were two propositions:-One to prevent any more negroes coming into the State, which was adopted by a suffrage to the negroes already in the State and prohibiting them from holding office, which was adopted by a vote of nine-tenths of the people. These provisions were partially contained in the old constitution, but are now rendered more explicit and decisive.

This gives the death blow to negro worship in Illinois; and we trust similar measures will soon be adopted in Ohio, thus routing the bigot Wade and his fanatical followers, horse foot and artillery. We hope this Union sentiment. springing as it does directly from the pure fountain of our laws and government—the con stitution of the United States-will swell into a deep and rapid stream, permeating Massachu setts and the whole of the New England States. overthrowing Sumner and the other propagandists of political "false doctrine, heresy and schism," from which the people ought not only to pray fervently to be delivered, as from a pestilence, but ought to put their shoulders to the wheel and render the conservative reaction gloriously triumphant in every State which has departed from the ancient landmarks, or even faltered in its allegiance to the great imperishable charter of American rights and liberties-the bond of a Union which can never know dissolution.

SHIPMENT OF OUR GOLD CROP.-The steamer which left this port for Europe on Saturday took out with them the large sum of \$2,949,000 in gold. It might appear from this fact that this country was being depleted of specie; but when we remember that gold is. after all, only one of our regular crops, it will be seen in a different light. Gold, in fact, is our third best crop. Cotton comes first, then breadstuffs and then gold. We have exported in one year as much as \$160,000,000 worth of cotton, \$70,000,000 of breadstuffs and \$69,000,000 of gold.

The reason of the present large export of specie can be easily accounted for. For the past year the London Times and other British journals have been exercising all their ener gies to break down the credit of the United States and depreciate American stocks and securities. The consequence is that our stocks are returning to the market here. But whereas they were paid for before in cotton and breadstuffs, and as we have no cotton to send now, and the demand for breadstuffs is supplied for the present, we fall upon our third cropgold—to meet the emergency.

Money Making on Corron.-We understand that since the difficulty in obtaining cotton has become so great, many parties who have succeeded in picking a little of it up in small quantities in Memphis and other points along the Mississippi have notted a profit of a hundred and ten dollars a bale on it, by putting it in order for shipment in this city. A snug sum to make out of the exigencies of the times.

THE TAX BILL AND THE NUMBROOM OFFICES IT CREATES .- The Tax bill has at length passed both houses of Congress, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. It is to take effect on the 1st of August. The people will therefore soon see the national taxgatherer approaching their doors for the first time in the history of the nation. Public attention thus far has only been directed to the long list of articles to be taxed and the schedule of rates; the manner and mode of collecting the tax has attracted but little notice. Our readers will see by those sections of the law which provide for putting it into operation, which we published the other day in the HERALD, that it provides for a small army of office holders. with good salaries - a feature that will create no little commotion among the office seekers.

In the first place, there is to be a Commis

sioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, surrounded by his necessary assistants and clerks, to be the centre of all operations. The President has the power to divide the different States into districts—the number in each State not to exceed the number of representatives in both houses of Congress. For each district there are to be appointed an assess ector, with assistants. These districts are to be subdivided into convenient districts, with deputy assessors, collectors and assistants. This will create several thousand new offices, at the disposal of the national administration, with salaries ranging from one to four thousand dollars per annum. A new scramble for office will immediately take place; the party idlers and party runners will be on the qui vive for the spoils, and will soon be on their march Washington, besieging the President for an appointment. There will be plenty of those who will be full of patriotism, under this incentive, ready to serve the government under this law, however much they may have detested shouldering the musket in the country's defence; and we may expect soon to see those scenes that were enacted n Washington upon President Lincoln's taking the helm of the government re-enacted in every particular. The squabbles between the different factions will be renewed with all their former vigor. This will no doubt be the absorbing subject at Washington until the appointments are disposed of, even to the exclusion of the army at Richmond.

In view of the large number of offices created by this bill, the scramble that will take place to obtain them, with the spoils attached. and the importance that they should be filled with a better class than usual, the President should forthwith establish some national principle as a basis or guide for their selection. He should mark out such course for his action as will prevent these important positions from falling into the hands of another set of inefficient officials like those in possession of our custom houses and post offices throughout the country. The public will judge of the law great deal by the character of the men who execute it in their midst. Let us, then, have men in every particular competent and conservative, and not of that class which will furnish work for a Congressional investigating committee in every tax district, like our Custom House in

THE CLERGYMEN OF TENNESSEE AND NEW YORK.—In another column this morning our readers will find an interesting and amusing account from our special correspondent at Nashville of the interview between Governor Johnson and the Nashville clergymen, whom he has required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance. It will be seen that these whitechokered rebels were greatly perturbed at Governor Johnson's demand, and were finally allowed a week's time to consider the matter. They then refused to take the oath. This was to have been expected. In morals, he who hesitates is lost; in loyalty, he who hesitates is a traitor. The clergymen and they ought not to be trusted, even if they should take a thousand oaths of allegiance hereafter. As a companion piece to this refusal of clerical secessionists to take the oath we should very much like to see the clerical abolitionists here at the North obliged to swear to support the constitution. Governor Morgan, or General Morris, the military commandant of New York city and vicinity, should attend to this matter at once, and haul up Cheever, Beecher and our other abolition clergymen immediately. These men have de nounced, ridiculed, hated, assailed and trampled upon the constitution, and have blasphemed it by calling it "a covenant with death and a league with hell." Let us see if they will swear to support and defeud such an instrument. Who believes that they will? And yet, if they will not, in what are they better than the rebel parsons? Come, here is the touchstone of loyalty. Let it be applied. These abolitionists have served the Devil in God's livery and preached treason from God's pulpits long enough. They should now be obliged to change either their opinions or their calling.

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS AND THE NEW TARIFF.—The passage of the new prohibitory tariff now before Congress is generally ac cepted as a certainty. Now, therefore, is the time for the poor, broken down manufacturers of England and France to come to this country, bringing their machinery and their artisans with them, if they like. This republic will coon recover from the temporary affliction of the rebellion, and will exist a thousand years, united, happy and prosperous. The nations o Europe are old and decaying, liable to crash down at any moment and bury industry be neath the ruins of revolution. Hitherto this continent has been the elysium of foreign laborers, many of whom, coming to America poor. ignorant and friendless, have achieved wealth. position and influence. Now is the time to an emigration of foreign brains and foreign capital; for the United States is about to assert its independence of the world in manufactures as in everything else, and those who occupy the ground here first will reap the greatest barvests. Let the English and French manufacturers reflect. Without the American market for their goods, what will become of them if they stay where they are? And yet this war and its results will separate Europe from us more effectually than if the Atlantic were to dry up and become a desert. Only ruin can await foreign manufacturers at home. Success and wealth invite them to this free, republican, democratic country.

WHY IS THE WAR DEPARTMENT SILENT?-Of late there have been no Praise-God-Barebones bulletins from the War Department. What is the cause of this? Where is the spirit of Cromwell? Where is the spirit of the Lord?

PLAYING WITE NAPOLEON-From the recent news from Europe it is evident that British tatesmen are playing a deep game with Napoleon. But he sees what they are about, and has sent over Count Persigny to throw dirt in their eyes.

Ever since he commenced building his ironclad ships and making preparations for war on an extensive scale they have become alarmed. thinking these preparations were intended against England, an idea in which they are not far wrong. Hence they have been anxious to see his thunder expended upon other nations They went into the Russian war with him, and also the Chinese war, for the purpose of conducting the lightning away from Great Britain. They contrived that he should go into the Mexican war alone. They went with him a certain ength, and when they found him fairly committed to the struggle they leave him in the lurch. They want to do the same in the case of the United States. They are urging him to go forward alone; but he insists on having ingland with him. It is diamond out diamon between him and the slippery Palmerston. He s too sagacious to enter upon such an enterprise as intervention in the United States without England. As soon as she finds him inexorable, she will then, perhaps, consent to make secret treaty with him; but she is very likely to abandon him at the critical moment, as she did in the joint expedition to Mexico. If she plays that game, as it is very probable she will, apoleon will turn his arms against her instead of the United States; and if he does, her fall

France and England are in a bad way. The condition of the people in both is revolutionary. As for France, revolution is as periodical with her as the tertian or quartan ague. There is a revolution with every new generation, and the time, therefore, for another eruption of the volcano is now at hand. Napoleon must do something to avert the threatening catastrophe A fight with somebody is his only resource The war with Mexico will take some time to finish, and after that he will pick a quarrel with the United States if England joins him: if not he will pick a quarrel with England berself. The American republic is indifferent as to what they may do. She is prepared to meet one or all of the European Powers so soon as her own domestic troubles are at an end, and even sooner if the despots of Europe should force the strife upon her.

THE UNION AND THE REBEL OFFICERS-A CONTRAST.—While the progress of the rebellion has thrown upon the uppermost wave of the great tide of war a host of officers, military and naval, in the service of the government whose talents have become conspicuous, and whose names will go down to posterity covered with glory, those officers who have abandoned the flag under which they formerly earned a brilliant reputation have fallen into insignificance. They are either heard of no more or ome disaster has befallen them. For instance, there is Lieutenant Maury

whose fame was world-wide as a navigator and scientific discoverer. What has become of him now? He is lost in the depths of a treasonable conspiracy, from which he will never again rise to the point of honor and usefulness from which he fell. Lieutenant Hartstein, who was distinguished by the service of delivering the Resolute to the British Queen, s mad in a lunatic asylum in South Carolina. Commodore Josiah Tatnall, whom all delighted to call the father of the American navy, and whose expression when aiding the English in China, of "blood is thicker than water," is ever nemorable, has just been tried and censured by a rebel court martial for blowing up the Merrimac. Then we hear that General Gustavus W. Smith has been stricken with paralysis and rendered unfit for service. It is not long since General Philip St. George Cocke, one of the most accomplished gentlemen and the most disheartened with the rebel cause, and, going outside of his camp, committed suicide. Mason and Slidell, we need not say, are now perpetual exiles from the country against whose interests they conspired. Disregarded and unacknowledged, in strange lands they must pass their

These examples are striking, and prove that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that the fruits of treason are bitter.

ABOLITION NORTH-SECESSION SOUTH .- Some of the republican journals-the most stupid of them especially-are constantly reiterating the statement that abolition has had nothing to do with secession. On the contrary, it has had everything to do with it. Abolition and secossion are twin brothers; but abolition is the elder of the two. The abolitionists made the South love slavery; for had it not been for abolition agitations slavery would have been abolished in the border States years ago. The abolitionists at the North suggested the idea of a separate Southern confederacy by incessantly clamoring that slavery was a disgrace to the nation. The abolitionists gave the rebel leaders their pretext for uniting the Southern people as they could never have been united upon any other pretext. The abolitionists encouraged the rebels by avowing that they would not resist secession, and were glad to have the South go out with its slaves. The abolitionists, having thus caused, are now prolonging, this war by every possible means, and especially by attempting to transform it into an abolition crusade. Therefore we say that abolitionism and secessionism are inseparable, and should die together, if the Union they both assail is to survive.

BEGINNING OF A COUNTER REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH .- We observe from many of the Southern papers that in the approaching elections for Congress candidates, calling themselves "Confederate candidates," are offering themselves for the suffrages of the people. This would imply, of course, that there must be 'Union" candidates in the field. Is the question of rebellion, then, to be decided at the ballot box, and not on the battle field? It looks very like it. This we take to be the beginning of a counter revolution in the South-

WHO ARE OFFICERS AND WHO ARE NOT !-Our streets continue to be filled with gentlemen wearing the uniforms and shoulder straps of army officers. Why are not these parties with the army? Since the War Department has ismed a peremptory order for all officers on furlough to join their regiments, it is only fair to presume that none of these persons in uniform, who are in robust health, and therefore not on the sick list, are really attached to the army, but are either dismissed or discharged from the service, if they were ever in it at all.

RECENT EFFORTS TO GALVANIZE THE OLD PO made by the politicians, both in this State and at Washington, since the 1st of last April. to resuscitate the old political parties and place their ghosts before the people. After a great deal of tribulation an address was issued by a legislative caucus at Albany, and a committee appointed to carry out a plan there inaugurated to give new life to the republican party. The address was remarkable only for its entire treatment of issues long since dead and buried, as the only thing that has since been heard of it was the meeting of the committee with the republicane in this city, and attempting to boodwink the public by talking about fusing. Next in turn came a manifesto signed by fourteen members of Congress, styling themselves democrats. Their address bore all the signs and evidences of an antediluvian document, and has never been heard from since it was promulgated. We presume that its authors built an ark, after the model of Noah's, of ancient history, for the purpose of preserving it. Following this came the conservative movement in Washington, which is nearer right than any of the others; but that, being all about the negro, fails to meet the issues of the present time. Since that there have been all manner of schemes got up under the pretence of party. but in reality on personal grounds, all of which have more to do with electing some person to office than they have with the interests of the All these movements may do very well to

amuse the old fogies of the day, the political women of the present time, or the spoilsseekers in our midst; but they will never suit the American people, now that they are fully awakened by the war to the true interests of the country. A mighty revolution has swept over the country during the past fourteen months, and its practical results are being brought home to the people; and they who expect to rally the people on old party creeds, or the issues long since dead and buried, will find that there is no power in the one or virtue in the other. Ever since the fall of Fort Sumter the loval Northern States and the people of all parties have united in their support of the President in putting down the rebellion. The only questions that now divide parties are those of finance and the mode of reconstructing the Union. All the other issues will be secondary and sink into insignificance before these. Caucuses may meet and adopt addresses, party leaders may issue their proclamations and sound their party calls; but they will be of no avail. The power of the old parties is fast fading away: a new era has dawned upon us. At present we are engaged in an extensive war, and the public mind is all absorbed in its prosecution. They first desire to see the wambrought to a succe ful issue and the rebellion crushed. Until then all other questions are of minor importance to them. When our gallant generals and brave soldiers have accomplished their work, then the public will take care of the politicians who remained at home plotting our ruin while our armies have been fighting for the country. In the meantime the politicians may hold their, caucuses and conventions; but they will find when election comes, that their labors have been fruitless.

SENATOR SIMMONS IN TROUBLE. - Senator Simmons has been caught accepting five per cent commission from a green Rhode Islander for obtaining a government contract. This discovery may be very bad for Simmons; but the official reports of Holt, Van Wyck and Thomas show that he has only adopted the usual practice of Congressmen and politicians. In deserting the straight paths of ancient virtue, therefore, Simmons has plenty of fellow Senators and Representatives to keep him company, and can justify his action by numerous precedents. If any trouble should come of this exposure, Simmons should go up to the White House, or the Soldier's Home, and get President Lincoln to write a special measage endorsing his five per cent commission, upon the ground that it is in conformity with the acts of other Congressmen and with the proceedings of such distinguished patriots as Thurlow Weed and two and a half per cent Morgan.

THE NEW STATE OF DESERET .- The Mormons have organized those portions of the Territory of Utah which they occupy into "the State of Deseret," and have appointed Brigham Young their Governor, and have elected Senators and a Representative to Congress. In the meantime Congress has passed an act abolishing Mormon polygamy, and the probability is that there will some trouble with Brigham Young upon this "peculiar institution" of the Great Sals Lake before he is recognized as the head of a new State. President Lincoln, however, we hope, will so deal with the Mormons in this matter as to convince them of the error of their ways and bring them to a reformation without he use of gunpowder, especially as it appears that in all other respects the Mormons are faithful supporters of the Union.

Our enumeration of the steamships of the Curard mail and merchant fleet, published in the HERALD on Sunday. embraced all the vessels employed by that company in every quarter of the globe, so far as known to us at a certain date. We inadvertently included the Etna in the number, not recollecting at the moment that she now belongs to the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia

Steamship Company.

In the second table then given we omitted to mention the names of several of the vessels of this company (Inman line), all of which carry the United States mails

on the days of the late Collins line.

The annexed table shows the strength of the Cunard and Inman Atlantic Mail Steamship lines respectively. CUNABO VESSELS IN ATLANTIC TRA

Tons.	Tons.
Scotia4,000	Canada
Pernia	Europa
Arabia	Ningara
Africa	America
Asia	-
Total	
INMAN VERRETA IN	ATLANTIC TRADE.
Tone.	Tons.
City of London 2,560	Etpa
City of New York 2.560	Edinburg 2,197
City of Baltimore 2,367	Kangaroo 1.874
City of Washington 2,380	Glasgow
City of Manchester 2,109	
Total	

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEWBERN, N. C.—Steamer Jersey Blue—Mr B M Fowler and daughter, Mrs Lieutenant G O Brook, Lieutenant John and daughter, Mrs Lieutenant John Lieutenant C D and daughter, Mrs Lieutenant G C Brock, Lieutenant John A Way, Tenta Connectiont Volunteers; Lieutenant John A Way, Tenta Connectiont Volunteers; Lieutenant C D Cardwell, Charlerman Boy, Sixk New York Volunteers Mrs O Clark, Dr Hiram Boy, Sixk New York Volunteers Mrs Diarschon, Mr Robert Vance, Malcon Sergeant J W Roberts, Ington Willets, Mr Isson Best M Districts, John Goodwin, George I Kanouse, Lieutenant M Lieutenant J W Roberts, George J Kanouse, Lieutenant M Lieut